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Contact: Kimberley A. Turner, Ph.D.

(202) 442-9010

kimberley.turner@dc.gov

CHARACTERISTICS FOR INJURIES AND ILLNESSES REQUIRING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY, WASHINGTON, DC 2014

Washington – The District of Columbia’s Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2014 showed that there were 2,880 work-related injury and illness cases reported in the private industry that required days away from work. Sprains, strains and tears accounted for approximately 31 percent of these cases and were the leading type of injury or illness. Food preparation and serving related occupations had the most injury and illness days away from work cases and made up 440 or 15 percent of the cases; followed by buildings and grounds cleaning and maintenance 380 or 13 percent of the cases. (See Charts 1 and 2)

Case Characteristic Highlights

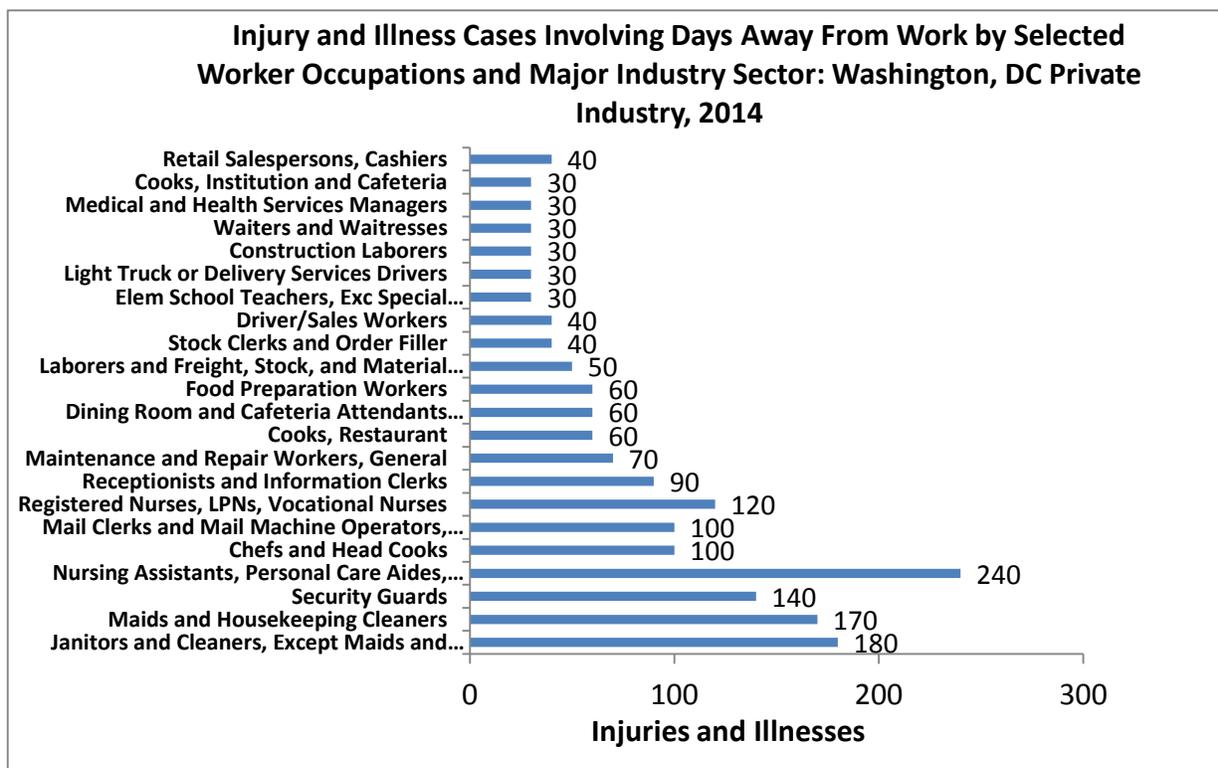
- The leading nature of the work-related injury or illness cases involving days away from work was sprains, strains and tears (900 cases); other significant causes were soreness and pain (740), bruises and contusions (330 cases) and cuts, lacerations and punctures (200 cases).
- The part of the body that was most frequently affected by injuries and illnesses was lower extremities (770) which includes knee, ankle foot, toe and toenail accounted for 27 percent of all days away from work cases. Upper extremities (710) which include the shoulder, arm, wrist and hand accounted for 25 percent of all days away from work cases with the trunk (650) which includes the back 23 percent of all days away from work cases.
- Floors, walkways, ground surfaces (700) accounted for 24 percent of all sources of injury and illness cases.
- Cases involving falls, slips and trips accounted for 940 cases, the majority of these cases were fall on the same level (640 cases). The next largest event category was cases which involved contact with object, equipment which accounted for 770 cases.

Demographic Highlights

- Fifty-eight percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work involved women (1,670 cases).
- Workers in the age range of 45-54 years accounted for 25 percent or 720 cases.
- Forty-one percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work involved Black or African American workers (1,180 cases).

- Forty-seven percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work involved employees with for more than five years of service with employer (1,340).
- Of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work that reported the time of incident, the hours from 8:01 AM to 12:00 PM accounted for 940 incidents.
- Of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work that reported hours on the job before the event occurred, employees on the job for two to four hours made up 620 cases.
- Friday (520 cases), Tuesday (510 cases) and Thursday (470 cases) were the days of the week when most of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work occurred.

Chart 2



Note: Because of the rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with the District of Columbia, August 23, 2016.

Additional Statewide Information

For detailed statistical tables on case and demographic data from the Washington, DC Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2014, go to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics website: <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm#DC>. In addition, any information can be requested by contacting Dr. Kimberley A. Turner at: (202) 442-9010 or via e-mail at: TurnerK@states.bls.gov.

Technical Notes

The Washington, DC Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses was conducted by the D.C. Department of Health in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning with 2009 data, the Occupational Safety Health Statistics program began classifying industry using the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2007). Industry data from 2003 to 2008 were classified using the NAICS 2002. NAICS 2007 includes revisions across several sectors. The most significant revisions are in the information sector, particularly within telecommunications. For more information, go to <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.

For technical information about and definitions for the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site here: http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9_a1.htm.